BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. **BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1840.** **3,187.**

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are hereby requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding the Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 17, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 17, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The fast Sailing Ship "*Helen*" Captain G. STELFORD, will leave for the above ports without delay. For Freight or passage apply to

NESSERWANJEE EDULJEE Parack, at Apollo Cotton Screw.

Bombay, 17th July 1840.

SUPREME COURT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of JAMES SUTHERLAND Esquire lately a Senior Merchant in the Civil Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment and their late Resident at Baroda deceased, may be granted to MARGARET SUTHERLAND, Sister of the said deceased. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th day of July 1840.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor for Petitioner.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW Saturday the 18th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will Sell by Public Auction near the Light House, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains of the Ship "*Castlereagh*," as they lie on the Prongs, with the following Stores:—3 Good Anchors of 30 35 and 28 Cwt. each, a Stream Anchor of, 14 Cwt., a Kedge of 7 Cwt. 3 Chain Cables 90 Fathoms each, 75 Tons of Kentledge and old Guns, 10 12 Pounder Carronades, Shot, old iron, &c. &c.

Also all the Spars, amongst which are Top Masts, Bowsprit, Top Gallant Masts, Driver Boom, &c. &c. Top Sides of the wreck, Figure Head, Beams, and Knees, Two large Tank, Long Boat Rigging, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.—A Bungalow in thorough repair, in the Lines of Her M's. 6th Regt. at Poona,—Price Rs. 900.

Apply to Messrs. COLLETT AND Co. Booksellers, or to Mr. BARRETTO, Poona.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have for Sale at their Godowns the undermentioned Choice Clarets, and other Wines, mostly imported to their own order, viz:—

Chateaux Margaux, from *Clossman and Co.*...	at	20 Rs.	per Doz.
St. Estephe from *Thos. Dunkin*.....	at	18 „	do.
Medoc..... do. ...	at	15 „	do.
Graham's Celebrated Cordial Geneva.....	at	18 „	do.
Superior Pale and Brown Sherries from *John Day* in Wood.....	at 650 / at 330 / at 170	„ per Butt. / „ per Hhd. / „ per Bar.	
Old London Particular Madeira from *Heirs and Co.* in Wood.....	at 330 / at 170	„ per Hhd. / „ per Qr.	
Superior old Sherry in bottle from *Carbonel and Co*..... .....at	26	„ per Doz.	
Do.....do.....do...			
2nd Growth Claret do...at	25	„ per do.	
Fine old Mellow Sherry from *H. B. Smith & Co*.. at	22	„ per do.	
Fine Old Port.....do... at	22	„ per do.	
Full Bodied St. Julien Claret..... .... at	18	„ per do.	
Do..... .Medoc..... at	15	„ per do.	
Rich Old London Particular Madeira from *Murdoek Shortridge and Co.* in bottle..... ... ... at	24	„ per do.	
A Variety of Prime Sherries Pale and Brown, bottled in this Country, at	18 to 21	Rs. per dz.	
A small quantity of Pints of St. Estephe Claret of Superior quality in 2 Doz. Cases..... at	20	Rs. each.	
Bass's and Allsop's Superior Pale Ales well up in bottles.....	per Doz. in Qts. 6 Rs do. Pints 3½ do		

ALSO

Superior Pale Ale in Wood from Bass, Allsopp and Mason & Gilbertson.—Nesbitt Lane, July 17th 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications.

Bombay Gazette Office, 17th July 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office; Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	„	1
Policies of Insurance.....	„	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	„	8
Bills of Lading.....	„	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	„	8

Bombay, 17th July 1840.

The Sportsman.

CAUBUL RACES FOR 1840.

FIRST DAY, 14TH JULY, 1840.

1ST RACE.—The Envoy's Purse of 500 Rs. added to a Sweepstakes of 15 gold mohurs each, H. F. for all Arabs, R. C. and a distance, heats 9st. 7lbs. each. Horses that have never started allowed 3lbs. To close on the 1st June and name the day before the race.

2D RACE.—The Ghuzni Stakes of 15 gold mohurs, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 gold mohurs each, for all Affghanistan horses, 1½ miles, 10st. each. To close the day before the race.

3D RACE.—Plate for all Ponies 13hds. 2in. and under, 15 gold mohurs from the Fund, and 2 G. M. entrance, ½ mile heats, weight for inches, 15 hands to carry 8 stones. To close the day before the race.

SECOND DAY, 16TH JULY, 1840.

1ST RACE.—A Welter of 20 gold mohurs, and 10 entrance, H. F. for all horses, 11st. each, gentlemen riders, R. C. and a distance, Cape horses to carry 7lbs. extra, and English horses 2st. extra. To close 1st July, and name the day before the race.

2D RACE.—A Purse of 15 gold mohurs for all horses 1½ miles, 10st. each, entrance 2 gold mohurs. Any horse in the race to be sold for 400 Rs. if claimed within half an hour. To close the day before the meeting.

3D RACE.—A Give and Take Plate of 15 gold mohurs, and 5 gold mohurs entrance for all horses, mile heats, 14 hands to carry 9st. To close the day before the race.

THIRD DAY, 18TH JULY, 1840.

1ST RACE.—A Handicap for all horses, 2 miles, 20 gold mohurs from the Fund, and 10 entrance, 2 gold mohurs forfeit for those horses which do not stand the handicap. To close by 12 o'clock the day before the race, and the weights declared in the evening by the stewards.

2D RACE.—A Hack Purse of 10 gold mohurs, and 2 entrance, ½ mile heats, 11st. each, no horse, entered for the Envoy's Purse, Welter or Handicap, allowed to start. The winners of the Ghuzni Stakes and Selling Purse to carry 7lbs. extra. To close the day before the race.

3D RACE.—The Cigar States of 5 G. M. and 1 entrance, for all horses, catch weights. Gentlemen riders half a mile, riders to bring in a lighted cigar to the scales. Winner to be sold for 400 Rs.

FOURTH DAY, 21ST JULY, 1840.

1ST RACE.—A Purse of 15 gold mohurs, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 gold mohurs each, H. F. for all horses, 10st. each, Arabs allowed 7lbs. R. C. To close 1st June, and name the day before the race.

2D RACE.—Beaten Purse of 15 gold mohurs, and 2 entrance, a Handicap, R. C. and a distance.

FIFTH DAY, 23D JULY, 1840.

1ST RACE.—The Shah's Sword, terms to be arranged hereafter.

2D RACE.—A Steeple Chase of 15 gold mohurs, and 2 entrance, the ground to be fixed by the stewards, and the time appointed immediately after the races, Arabs 11st., Cape and Country-bred 11st. 7lbs. English 12st. 7lbs.

CAPT. TROUP,
LIEUT. CRISPIN, } *Stewards.*
ENSIGN MAYNE,
CAPTAIN WHELER, *Secretary.*

NEWEST LONDON FASHIONS FOR JUNE, 1840.

So many novelties of the most tasteful kind have appeared since last month, that our task of selection has been a more than usually difficult one, not from the scantiness but the super-abundance of our materials. We have, as usual, given the most interesting as models for our plates, and we now proceed with an account of those changes which could not be comprised in them.

BONNETS.—Those of Italian straw are decidedly in the highest vogue; the most novel are those with the brim small, and a little turned up, and the crown placed very backward; they are ornamented with wreaths of heath blossoms, mignionette, flowers of the double-blossomed peach, or wild roses; the wreath is terminated by a tuft, which falls very low on one side. Some new crape bonnets, that have been very much admired, have the material laid on plain, and are trimmed with a wreath composed of violets of Parma, intermingled with jonquils, a *demi-voilette* of *application d'Angleterre* completed the trimming; it was drawn full round the bottom of the crown, extended in the fan style upon the brim, was brought in full quillings over the *bavolet*, and descended in lappets at each side. Lace is, indeed, in the highest estimation, both for crape and *pou de soie* bonnets. A novel kind of trimming, and one that is becoming very fashionable both for crape and gauze bonnets, is a wreath of shaded *marabouts*, which is placed round the edge of the brim and the bottom of the crown, in the style of a *ruche*; a light *bouillonnée* of the crape or gauze is inserted in the centre of the wreath; this trimming has a singularly light and pretty effect. A simple style of trimming for crape bonnets, but one that looks extremely well, particularly on lilac crape, is a half wreath of white heath blossoms, very small in the centre, but forming *bouquets* at each end, which fall very low on each side of the brim. Lace, intermingled with ribbons in a very novel manner, is employed to trim a good many rice-straw bonnets. Several of these latter of the *demi evasee* form, are trimmed with a wreath of roses without foliage. Bonnets, entirely composed of lace, and lined with rose or lilac gauze are very much in vogue; they are usually ornamented with field flowers, disposed either in wreaths or *tufts*. White bonnets, whatever the material may be, are the most in favour, lilac comes next, and they are so numerous, that we see four or five of them for one of any other colour, particularly of crape bonnets. Some are entirely covered with English point lace, others *bouillonées*, and a good many are drawn. In some instances, the trimming consists, only of a knot of ribbons disposed *en echarpe* on the side; wreaths of flowers round the head, and *bouquets* either of flowers or *marabouts* are also employed. Among so many novelties we scarcely know how to signalize one, and yet we must because it is the last, and really one of the prettiest. We mean the bonnets of embroidered *organdy*; the material, more transparent than gauze, has the brim embroidered as regular distance with three very small wreaths of forget me-nots, they are worked in white blue, and green silk. Some of these bonnets are trimmed with ribbon, either figured or striped in the colours of the flowers. Others are ornamented with bands of *organdy* encircled with the same wreath: a small *tuft* of forget-me-nots is placed, but in different directions on each side of the brim.

SUMMER SHAWLS.—Those of rose or blue *pou de sonie glace blanc*, and trimmed with Mechlin, Brussels, or English point lace, seem to be in a majority. We have seen also some very rich silk shawls with black, green, or drab grounds, figured in some striking contrasted colour, and trimmed with a party coloured fringe of both hues. The shawl *mantilets* mentioned in our last number, continue their vogue. The most decided novelty of the month is a muslin mantle, made in the *bournouss* style, lined with coloured *gros de Naples*, and trimmed with lace; this is a peculiarly lady like and elegant envelope, and we think it is likely to be fashionable.

NEW MATERIALS.—We have to announce in addition to those given in our last number, some printed muslins and *organdys*, the first is called *mousseline prairie*: we think the name should be *mousseline jardinicre*, for it is thickly covered with the most beautiful garden flowers, grouped and enlaced on a white ground; the *organdys* are printed in small patterns, some flowered, others in new and singular patterns, but all we think extremely pretty. We must not forget the *gaze barege*; it is a modification, and a very pretty one, of the material we announced last month, more transparent, without being flimsy; we shall cite as the prettiest that we seen, the *baties barego ecossaise*.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE FORMS OF ROBES.—We find that there is little doubt of tight sleeves being to a certain degree fashionable but only for silks or materials of a heavy kind. These sleeves will be cut bias, and with one seam only; *mancherons* of different form, but all tight, must be adopted, as otherwise the sleeve would have a very undress look. The *corsages* will for the most part be made tight and with three seams; a row of buttons placed *en V* will descend on each side of the two outer seams. The skirt open, in the pelisse robe style, will be buttoned down the centre, or else decorated with fancy trimming ornaments forming alabesques, *nœuds*, tassels, &c. &c. This is decidedly the newest style for pelisse robes. The trimmings of the others will be either *biais* or flounces, the garniture in either case, will be generally of an odd number as three, five, or seven of each according to the height, or perhaps we ought rather to say, to the wish of the wearer. As to light materials as *Barége* muslins, either plain or printed, or *organdys*; the sleeves will remain demi large, but the upper part will be ornamented with jockeys, composed for the most part of lace set on full. The *corsages* will be made *en gerbe*, full at bottom, and very open in front; and the back equally so. Open poignoirs of muslin or foulard trimmed with two or three flounces, are beginning to be adopted in morning *négligé*, and poignoirs of muslin or *organdy* are decidedly the vogue in half dress; they are trimmed round with lace, and come over an under dress of white or light coloured *gros de Naples*, with long ceintures of ribbon fringed at the ends. We observe, also, a striking style of trimming which has recently appeared, and is likely to be in favour with those *élégantes* who affect singularity, we speak of excessively deep flounces reaching considerable above the knee in the Spanish style; the corsages are trimmed in the same manner with jackets formed of lace, sometimes strongly contrasted as white upon dark colours, or black over light hues. This style of trimming is we must observe, one that would by no means suit undersized belles, particularly if they were the least in the world inclined to corpulency; we think, therefore, that there is not the least likelihood of its becoming general, but it is now, and will during the season, continue to be partially adopted.

EVENING NEGLIGE.—*Canezous* of lace or of *organdy*, the embroidery of which may vie with the richest lace, begin to be in great favour in evening *neglige*. We have seen some of lace, made half high, and finished round the bottom in the jacket style. They are made very open on the bosom, trimmed with a lappet of the *Berthé* form, and a rather shallow *mancheron*, without fulness. A good many of the same form, made of fine Indian *organdy*, are embroidered in such an exquisite style, that they are quite as *recherché* as those of lace. A very pretty style of trimming for *organdy* robes consists of three deep *biais* with rose-coloured gauze passed through each; the *biais* encircled the skirt, but were brought up each in the drapery style on one side near the knee, by a knot of white and rose-coloured plaid ribbon. Another style of trimming much in favour for tunics of *organdy*, worn over dresses of the same, is called *à la neige*: it is a *ruche* also of *organdy*, scalloped at the edge. It encircles both the tunic and the border of the robe, and produces a singularly light and pretty effect.

EVENING DRESS.—We may cite among the most elegant robes that have recently appeared, those of clear India muslin; the *corsage* tight to the shape, and descending in a point in front, is embroidered with a *gerbe* of flowers in coloured silks; the gerbe issues from the point of the corsage, and spreads in the fan style over the front as it approaches the top. We should observe it is cut very low, and trimmed at the back with a manilla of English point lace. The sleeve, of the demi-large form, is ornamented at the top with a bouquet in the centre of the shoulder piece. The skirt is trimmed en tablier, with a double row of English point lace serpentining down each side of the front, and extending round the back of the skirt just above the hem. A bouquet of flowers, corresponding with those on the corsage is embroidered between each festoon of the lace. We may cite also some robes of white *pou de soie*, disposed in *volens* forming festoons, each looped by a bouquet of flowers, and several of plain tulle made with double skirts, the upper one looped at each side by a half wreath of moss roses.

EVENING HEAD-DRESSES.—They are for the most part composed of lace lappets intermingled in the cap style with flowers. Head-dresses of hair are also very much in vogue; they are decorated with flowers generally accompanied by some fancy jewellery ornaments, as gold pins of the Italian form. Some of the most novel have the heads formed of three heads of different sizes attached to each other by an excessively small gold chain, or else the head is a flower in enamel.

FASHIONABLE COLOURS remain the same as last month, but lilac and pea-green are decidedly predominant.

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 13*th July* 1840.

Mr. Jackson W. Muspratt, received charge of the office of the collector of sea customs and land revenue, Bombay, on the 8th instant, from Mr. Spens.

Bombay Castle, 15*th July* 1840.

Mr. E. W. Burton, to be second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. S. Mansfield, to be second assistant to the collector and magistrate of Kaira.

Mr. W. Hart, to be third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Poona.

Mr. G. B. S. Karr, to be third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Sholapoor.

Mr. J. W. Langford, to act as collector and magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. H. W. Reeves, to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nassuk.

Mr. F. Sims, to be third assistant to the principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. D. Davidson, acting second assistant to the collector of Belgaum, took charge of his duties on the 9th instant.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, to be collector and magistrate of Sholapoor.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy,*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10*th July* 1840.

P. W. LeGyet Esq. senior magistrate of police, and revenue judge at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month from the date of the expiration of the leave granted to him on the 6th ultimo, under section v. of the absentee regulation, to remain in the Deccan, for the benefit of his health.

The leave of absence granted to R. Mills Esq. acting judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, on the 26th of February and 8th of April last, is cancelled and, that gentleman is allowed three months leave from the 19th of March last, under section xi. of the absentee regulation, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 13*th July* 1840.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the acting judicial commissioner for the Deccan and Candeish may be expected to arrive at the under-mentioned stations, on the following dates.

Nassick ... ... 10th August 1840.
Ahmednuggur... 20th ,, ,,
Poona..... 20th September ,,

S. Marriott Esq. puisne judge of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut, is allowed leave of absence for a period of fifteen days, under section xii of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Sattara, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 15*th July* 1840.

T. C. Loughnan Esquire to be assistant judge and session judge at Dharwar.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11*th July* 1840.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Mr. C. Forbes' resignation of the Hon'ble Company's service, from the 31st instant.

Bombay Castle, 15*th July* 1840.

W. J. Hunter Esq. to act as deputy civil auditor, and deputy mint master.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that the only authorized Transit Duties leviable on Goods within the territory of His Majesty Shah Shoojah Ool-Moolk, is 2½ per cent on authenticated Invoices.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Chief Secretary.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to call the attention of all Heads of Departments to Act No. XXI of 1837, and to direct, that in accordance with its Provisions, the practice hitherto observed of administering Oaths of Office to the Servants of Government be discontinued, and a Declaration taken in lieu thereof, in the manner prescribed in the Act.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 10*th July* 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, from the 1st proximo, to abolish all Compensation, in lieu of Chips, at present granted by any Public Department, to the Carpenters employed on Government Works, whether at the Presidency or Outstations; and to direct, that the rates of Pay at which Workmen may be hereafter entertained, be determined without reference to any extra allowance.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 11*th July* 1840.

OVERLAND LETTERS, &c.

1. Notice is hereby given for general information, that all Letters and Newspapers, intended for transmission by the Overland Mails, except Soldiers' or Sailors' Letters, and except those specially marked viâ Falmouth, are forwarded viâ Marseilles.

2. Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters, certified by their Commanding Officers, are transmitted viâ Falmouth, whether so directed or not; as if sent through France, they would be subject to a heavy rate of Postage.

3. Letters and Newspapers, addressed to France, as well as those to other Foreign Countries, to which France serves as a channel of communication (provided the latter are specially addressed to be so sent,) are forwarded viâ Marseilles, but Letters for Foreign Countries, other than France, when not specially directed viâ France, are included in the Packets for England.—Letters &c. for places lying between Bombay and Marseilles, are made up separately, and directed to Cairo, Alexandria, Malta, and Marseilles.

POSTAGE.

Letters for the United Kingdom, weighing less than a quarter of an Ounce, sent viâ Marseilles, are charged Single Postage, which by that route is ..... 2*s.* 8*d.*

By the Falmouth route Letters of half an Ounce in weight, are subject to Single Postage only, which by that route, has now been reduced to ..... 1*s.*

Newspapers if sent viâ Falmouth, are free of Postage, but if transmitted by the way of Marseilles, they are charged 2*d.* each. They should however be kept upon at the ends, or they are liable to be charged the Letter rate of Postage.

E. E. ELLIOTT,
Post Master General.

Bombay Genl. Post Office,
8th June 1840.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 9*th July* 1840.

No. 447 of 1840.—The following promotions and postings are made, in succession to casualties, as follows:

Captain F. Durack of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, died on his passage to England, on board the Ship Bombay, on the 19th December 1839, as announced in the London Mail dated 4th May 1840.

Captain E. M. Earle of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, drowned on the 18th June 1840.

Lieutenant W. H. Clarke of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, killed in action on the 15th May 1840.

Ensign F. Stanley of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, deceased, 8th June 1840.

2nd Lieutenant W. J. Western of the Engineers, deceased, 4th June 1840.

2nd Lieutenant C. Walker of the Engineers, drowned on the 18th June 1840.

Cornet F. Whitmore of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, drowned on the 17th June 1840.

Surgeon G. H. Davis of the Medical Establishment, drowned on the 18th June 1840.

2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign E. Lockley to be Lieutenant, vice Clarke killed in action.—Date of Rank, 15th May 1840.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) H. N. Ramsay to be Captain, and Ensign G. Stack to be Lieutenant, in succession to Durack deceased.—Date of Rank, 19th Decr. 1839.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) A. Shepheard to be Captain, and Ensign W. Ballingall to be Lieutenant, in succession to Earle drowned.—Date of Rank, 18th June 1840.

The undermentioned Officers are ranked from the dates specified opposite their respective names, and posted to Regiments as follows:

2nd Lieutenant J. Hill, vice Western deceased, Regimental Rank 4th June 1840, Army Rank 15th June 1840, appointed to the Corps of Engineers.

2nd Lieutenant H. Wood, vice Walker deceased, Regimental Rank 18th June 1840, Army Rank 13th June 1840, appointed to the Corps of Engineers.

Cornet J. L. Aitken, vice Whitmore deceased, Regimental Rank 17th June 1840, Army Rank 25th February 1840, appointed to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Ensign W. Montrion, vice Stack promoted, Regimental Rank 2nd May 1840, Army Rank 10th December 1839, appointed to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign J. H. Champion, vice Ballingall promoted, Regimental Rank 18th June 1840, Army Rank 10th December 1839, appointed to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign J. S. Oliphant, vice Lockley promoted, Regimental Rank 18th June 1840, Army Rank 10th December 1839, appointed to the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign W. F. Anderson, vice Stanley deceased, Regimental Rank 18th June 1840, Army Rank 11th June 1840, appointed to the 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Medical Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon T. S. Cahill, M. D. to be Surgeon, vice Davis drowned—Date of Rank 18th June 1840.

No. 448 of 1840.—First Hospital Assistant Conelly, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Bombay Castle, 10*th July* 1840.

No. 449 of 1840.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry on this establishment. The Cadet for the Artillery to be promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, and for the Infantry to Ensign, the dates of their Commission having already been settled.

Artillery.

No. 189.—Mr. Reginald Best Brett, date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd July 1840.

Infantry.

No. 194.—Mr. James Hyde Champion, date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd July 1840.

Captain P. Sanderson of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd July 1840.

No. 450 of 1840.—Mr. J. A. Wood is admitted to the service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, from the 12th ultimo, and promoted to Ensign.

No. 451 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon Black, at present doing duty on board the "*Sesostris*," is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Military duty ashore, from the date of the arrival of that Vessel at Aden.

Bombay Castle, 11*th July* 1840.

No. 452 of 1840.—With a view to simplify the existing system of regulating contingent expenditure in the several Departments under this Presidency, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following modifications.

2. The Military and Divisional Pay Masters and Departments will in future transmit all Contingent Bills specified in the subjoined List, as well as such others as may be allowed by existing Regulations, to the Military Board direct, instead of the Pay Master, of Extraordinaries as heretofore.

3. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to vest in the Military Board, the authority to pass all such Contingent Charges under Rupees four hundred; all Bills below this sum will be immediately audited and returned to the Military and other Pay Masters, who will enter them in their cash accounts as charges passed to the Individual or Department prefering them.

4. All Bills above this limited sum will be referred to Government by the Military Board, and on being received back, will be forwarded to the several Pay Masters direct, with the decision of Government minuted thereon.

5. At the close of each official year, the Military Board will furnish an annual comparative Statement, contrasting such Contingent expenditure of the part with the expense of preceding years, to enable Government to judge of the vigilance of the Audit Department, in this branch of Public Disbursement.

List of Contingent Charges placed under the control of the Military Board.

1. Engineers monthly Bills for Artificers and Materials on account of sanctioned Works and emergent repairs to all Fortifications and Public Buildings not exceeding Rupees four hundred.
2. Temporary establishments to Assistants to Superintending Engineers in virtue of Clause 20, Section III of the Bombay Engineer Code.
3. Carriage of Surveying Instruments to Engineers and other Officers executively employed.
4. Repairs to Barrack Stores, Fixtures and Fastenings, and Tinning Cepper Ware.
5. Repairs to Camp Equipage.
6. Repairs to Fire Engines.
7. Freight and Passage of Officers, Troops and Stores, from one Station to another or to England, when duly authorized, but for which there are no fixed allowances by the Regulations.
8. Fresh provisions to Invalids proceeding to England.
9. Cowdunging Public Buildings.
10. Rent of Buildings when sanctioned for Military purposes as Guard-rooms or Hospitals.
11. Digging Graves.
12. Stationery for District Courts Martial &c.
13. Hire of Wells or expense of drawing Water when sanctioned for the use of Troops or Horses.
14. Peons or Watchmen for taking care of empty Barracks and Public Stores.
15. Boats for the use of Mustering Officers or Pay Masters of Pensioners in cases where no fixed allowance is laid down in the Military Regulations.
16. School Books, Maps &c. for Schools and Departments authorised to be supplied.
17. Biggaries &c. employed on sanctioned repairs to Cantonment Roads.
18. Oil and Petty supplies for Guards where no fixed allowance is granted.
19. Carriage for Regimental Office Records.
20. Ferry charges on account of Troops.
21. New Barrack furniture to Ordnance Depôt and Departments.
22. Bills for Water supplied to the Hon'ble Company's Vessels.
23. Advertisements.
24. Binding Official Books.
25. Cooley hire for Treasure.
26. Pilotage.
27. Cleaning and Repairing, Surveying and Mathematical Instruments and Chronometers &c.

No. 453 of 1840.—By a Resolution passed in the General Department under date the 9th instant, Captain R. Shortrede has been directed to repair to the Presidency on duty.

No. 454 of 1840.—The present fixed monthly rates of Field Batta, for Native Troops and Regimental Followers are in future to be applicable only to a month of 30 days.

The Field Batta for a month of 28, 29 and 31 days, and the daily rate for calculating broken periods of a month are shown in the annexed Table.

This order to have effect from the 1st proximo.

Table of Field Batta for Native Troops and Regimental Followers.

	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Former Rate for any month.	1 8 ...	2	2 8 ...	3	3 8 ..	4	5	7	7 8 ..
New Rate for a month of... 28 Days.....	1 6 5	1 13 10	2 5 4	3 3 10	3 4 3	3 11 9	4 10 8	6 8 6	7 .. 4
29 ditto.....	1 7 2	1 14 11	2 6 8	3 6 2	3 6 2	3 13 10	4 13 4	6 12 3	7 4 8
30 ditto.....	1 8 ...	2	2 8 ...	3 8 ...	3 8 ...	4	5	7	7 8 12
31 ditto.....	1 8 10	2 1 1	2 9 4	3 9 10	3 9 10	4 2 1	5 2 8	7 3 9	
Daily Rate for broken periods of a month.....	... 9 3-5	... 1 0 4-5	... 1 4	... 1 7 1-5	... 1 10 2-5	... 2 1 3-5	... 2 8	... 3 8 4-5	... 4 ..

	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Former Rate for any month.	8	8	10 8 ..	10 9 ..	15	23	26 2 2	27 1 1	28 ... ...
New Rate for a month of... 28 Days.....	7 1 11	8 4 2	10 13 ..	10 8 ..	15 3 8	28 14 11	... 14 11 1-5		
29 ditto.....	7 2 4	8 8 ...	10 13 ..	10 12 5	15 7 12				
30 ditto.....	7 3 8	8 12 ..	10 13 ..	10 16 10	15 12 ..				
31 ditto.....	7 4 12		10 13 ..	10 20 15	15 16 8				
Daily Rate for broken periods of a month.....	... 4 ..	... 4 3 1-5	... 1 3 4	... 1 4 3	... 1 5 1-5				

No. 455 of 1840.—With reference to General Order No. 403, dated 16th ultimo, Brevet Captain S. Parr, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed to remain in the Deccan, until the 31st instant, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 13*th July* 1840.

No. 456 of 1840.—Assistant Apothecary Elliot, at present doing duty in the Indian Navy, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 14*th July* 1840.

No. 457 of 1840.—Lieutenant John Kelleeman Wedderburn, of the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, from the 8th instant.

Bombay Castle, 15*th July* 1840.

No. 458 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain W. B. Goodfellow, of the Engineer Corps, to be Commanding Engineer at Aden.

Captain T. B. Turner, of the Engineer Corps, to Officiate as Executive Engineer at Poona, during Captain Goodfellow's temporary absence on Field Service.

Brevet Captain Farquharson, of the Artillery, to act as Executive Engineer at Ahmednuggur till further orders,

No. 459 of 1840.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.

No. 195.—Mr. Gustavus Adolphus Lister, Date of arrival at Bombay, 4th July 1840.

No. 202.—Mr. William Leyh Cahusac, do. do.

Lieutenant A. Robertson of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 4th July 1840.

No. 460 of 1840.—Captain R. M. Hughes of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, received charge of the Guards of the Subsidiary Jail at Tannah, from Captain Jackson of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 3rd ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

July 15th.—Capt. Goodfellow, Executive Engineer, from Poonah.

DEPARTURE.

July 17th.—Col. A. Macpherson, M. A. Poonah.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9*th July* 1840.

No. 71 of 1840.—First Hospital Assistant Conelley, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for the purpose of being employed on board the Sesostris.

Bombay Castle, 10*th July* 1840.

No. 72 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon Black, at present doing duty on board the Sesostris, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Military duty ashore, from the date of the arrival of that Vessel at Aden, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Mackintosh, will proceed in the Sesostris, and assume medical charge of the Vessel when Assistant Surgeon Black leaves her.

Bombay Castle, 13*th July* 1840.

No. 73 of 1840.—Assistant Apothecary Elliot, at present doing duty in the Indian Navy, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 14*th July* 1840.

No. 74 of 1840.—Mr. William Boyce, Purser of the Indian Navy, arrived on board the Ship Euphrates on the 3rd instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 23rd of July.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to ensure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters, both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 10*th June* 1840.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—July 15th, Barque John. A. Smith. Master, from Australia left Port Adelaide South Australia 19th April. *Passengers.*—F. Leith and F. Martin.

Do. 16th, Barque Westmoreland, W. Emery, Master, from New Castle 18th March.

Do. do. Caledonia, J. F. Burn, Master, from China 27th March and Singapoor 19th May. *Passengers.*—Mr. Ashburn 7 and Parsees.

SAILED.—July 14th, Ship Colombo, D. Mackellar, Master, to Ceylon and Isle of France. *Passengers,* Mrs. Knight, Mr. Knight, Mr. Bucton, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Watson.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Cleopatra.
Sloop Clive	Sesostris.
SCHOONERS.	Victoria
Shannon and Mahi.	Berenice.
CUTTERS.	Ceylon Govt. Steamer
Margaret and Nurbudda.	Seaforth.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

ENGLISH.	
Mahamudy.	Mary Mitcheson,
Shannon.	Bencoolen,
Adele.	Thetis,
Catherine	Monarch,
Sir John Herschel.	Justina,
Cleveland,	Elizabeth Walker,
Julia,	Salacia,
Rajasthan,	Colchester,
Crown,	Majestic,
Queen Victoria,	Lord Auckland,
Abel Gower,	Tartar,
Hindoostan,	Calcutta,
Wilson,	Quinten Leech,
British King,	Euphrates,
Earl of Durham,	Carnatic,
Ann,	John,
Caledonia.	Westmoreland,
William Turner.	
COUNTRY.	
Benares,	Charles Forbes,
Fort William.	Sir Wm. Wallace,
Canderbux.	Castle Huntly,
Doulut Savoy,	Futhel Rahimon,
Lady Grant.	Drongan,
Pittamber Savoy.	Fazel Currim,
Earl of Clare.	Soobrow.
Bombay Castle.	Colonel Newal.
Lowjee Family.	Aliet Rahiman.
Helen.	Caledonia,
Caroline,	
PORTUGUESE.	FRENCH.
Brig Simplicia.	Barque Naverino.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destinatio	To Sail
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	persianGulf	23d July
Fort William...	J. JeejeebhoyE.	china.. ..	
The CeylonGovt. Steamer Seaforth..... ..	Frith..... ..	colombo ..	uncertain.
Shannon..	Forbes & Co..	Liverpool	
Lady Grant ...	.....		
Earl of Clare ..	.....		
Lawrence Family	.....		
Adele.....	Skinner andCo.	Singapoor.	dispatch.
Catherine.....	Forbes & Co	Calcutta..	
Helen	.....	ditro..	dispatch
Rajasthan.....	W. Nicol & Co	Liverpool	dispatch
Cleveland..	Ritchie & Co..	ditto ...	
Sir J. Herschel.	.....		
Jullia....	.....		
Crown....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....	Do.. ...	Q.dispatch
Queen Victoria.	J. Jeejeebhoy..		
Abel Gower....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....	calcutta ..	
Thetis....	Dirom, Carter and Co.....	London ..	dispatch
Hindoostan....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..		
Wilson....	W. Nicol & Co	clyde.. ..	
Caledonia.....	McGregor B. & Co	Liverpool	Q.dispatch
Ann.....	Dirom Cearter& Co.....	clyde.. ..	
British King...	Skinner & Co..	Do.. ..	
Earl of Durham	Grey and Co..	London ..	dispatch
Mary Mitchelson	Foster and Co.		
William Turner	Pollexfen Milne and co.....	calcutta ..	Q di-pateh
Bencoolen.....	Macvicar Burn and co.....	Sydney ..	
Justina..... ..	Wooler & Co..	calcutta ..	in July.
Monarch.... ..	W. Nicol &Co.		
Salacia..... ..	Dirom, Carter and co.....		
Elizabeth Walker	.....		
Sir W. Wallace	T.Jefferies&co	calcutta..	
Charles Forbes..	H. Bhicajee..		
Colchester.. ..	.....		
Majestic.... ...	G. S. King Esq		
Castle Huntly..	cursetjee cawsjee and co..		
Lord Auckland.	Dirom carter& co.....	Uncertain	
Caroline..	Aga M. Rahim		
Tartar..... ..	Remington and Co.....		
Calcutta.... ..	Dirom Carter and Co ...		
Quinteen Leach.	.....		
Drongan..	.....		
Euphrates.... ..	.. ..		
Carnatic.....	.....		
Coll Newell	.....		

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

July 1840.	Morn. H. M.	Aft. H. M.
17th Friday.....	0 44	1 0
18th Saturday.....	1 19	1 36
19th Sunday.....	1 55	2 14

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4th June.
„ *Paris*..... 6th Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

July 17—Friday.
18—Saturday.
19—Sunday.—{5th Sunday after Trinity.—King George IV. Crowned, 1821.
20—Monday—Margaret.
21—Tuesday.
22—Wednesday.—Magdalen.—Moon Last Quarter
23—Thursday.—{Town and Fortress of Ghuznee captured by Storn by the English, 1839.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

Death.—At Deesa on the 6th Instant, Paymaster Moore, 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK,
14th July 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36.... at 98 4 to 98 8
4 per Cent—1832 | 33. .. at 104 to 104¼

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NECESSITY OF ADOPTING SOME MEASURE TO PREVENT SHIPWRECK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—On the evening of the 14th instant, the Barque "*John*" from South Australia, was signalled at the Light house; but the gun which is customarily fired when a vessel is in sight, was followed by another, and the reports of several more were subsequently heard. Considerable alarm having been excited, many persons proceeded to the spot, and it appeared that the Ship was approaching the shore too nearly, and that it would be a matter of impossibility for her to weather the S.W. prong if she continued longer on that tack. A signal to put about was consequently hoisted at the light house, and guns were fired to attract attention to it. Success attended these efforts, for the ship was soon afterwards observed to tack. There being a strong flood tide at the time, it was doubted whether she would be able to make sufficient headway to give her room to stand off and on safely for the night: however she did so, and the praiseworthy exertions of Lieut. Hayman to keep her off shore, have in all probability been the cause of saving another vessel from destruction.

The Arab Ship "*Fuzzel Currim*," which arrived in this port from Judda on the 12th instant, came in during hazy blowing weather, and the Nacodah could not have been able to distinguish the land sufficiently to be at all aware of his position; in fact, it is said that he was completely astonished when he found himself running into the harbour. The Ship was not seen from the light house until she had passed the reef; in short, there is no doubt that her safe entrance was a mere matterr of chance.

Now there is no striking point in either of these cases which would urgently call for the immediate provision of extra lights, or for the adoption of any of the measures recommended for the prevention of Shipwreck on entering this port. But still, the alarm caused to the community by such narrow escapes as those I have mentioned, must forcibly recall to their minds the terrible catastrophies which have so lately occurred, and must occasion a feeling of dissatisfaction and regret that Government have not yet decided on carrying into execution any plan by which their recurrence may be prevented.

A revolving light on the extremity of the reef which has proved so fatal, and a common light on the Island of Kennery, I believe are the principal improvements suggested, and that these would be highly useful as guides for vessels arriving during the South West Monsoon is the opinion of the best judges in such a case, the commanders themselves.

We have nearly all the monsoon before us, and two narrow escapes from wreck have just taken place. Why then does not Government come to a conclusion, and adopt some arrangement *without delay*? The prong, being the point of greatest danger, at all events demands immediate consideration, and if a floating light is to be placed there instead of a light house, as I have heard, why is it not done at once? Or if, on the contrary, it is intended to erect a light house, why should not a floating light be used till the structure is raised? No great degree of argument or discussion can surely be necessay to decide whether it is better and more humane to *prevent* the loss of life and property, or to *allow* it to take place. Now is the season of danger, and I am sure it is the general wish to see something done speedily, and before the city is again made a scene of horror and confusion by another wreck.

AN INHABITANT.

Bombay, 16th July, 1840.

BYCULLAH SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Two hundred rupees a month would be too small a salary for a person officiating as Secretary to the Bombay Native Education and Bombay Education Societies, and whatever your Correspondent "Spectator" may be pleased to say in his letters to you, I doubt very much whether he would accept the situation on that salary, and agree *under a penalty*, to give his *undivided* attention to the duties.—Supposing, however, that he *would* do so, having an additional income from a source to keep the stream of which open for him, required no persoual exertion of his, I doubt whether, when once the novelty of his new birth abated a little, he would not begin to think *he* was a *little charitable* in performing the duties of two situations for the salary of one.—How far such a reflection would be *likely* to lead to disagreeable consequences, I leave to the consideration of Sir John Awdry, and such other gentlemen as may take a lively interest in those valuable institutions.

Independent of the above, there are other obstacles to "Spectator's" plan, which it is necessary should be known—They are as follows:

The incumbent could not be an "*Uncovenanted*" Servant, for the situations are too important to be given to an individual who could lay them down at a moment should he be offered a hundred rupees more elsewhere.—I hope, likewise, that your correspondent is aware that the Office would not entitle the incumbent to claim the privileges of a Government "Uncovenanted Servant."—If he is not, I now assure him that such is and must continue to be the case, for it may be a source of regret to a person who would take the situation under such hopes to find himself mistaken.

The Committees of both Institutions will, I doubt not, agree with me that the Secretaries or Superintendent and Secretaries have sometimes to exercise a kind of paternal controul over the superior servants. The Secretaries themselves I think will not find me mistaken, when I assert that they have very often to subdue or check disagreements, &c. which if they were not beyond the influence of private intercourse, it would be out of their power to do justly. How far a Secretary of Rupees 200 per mensem would be removed from that influence is a question, which requires but little time to answer.—Far removed from that influence, the present Superintendent of the Byculla Institution has found himself egregiously deceived in his estimation of people connected with it. How much greater the risk then, of the *proposed* Secretary being blinded if open to the destructive influence of a gossiping acquaintance?

That a *Clerk* is sufficient for the wants of the College, the Schools of the Native Education Society, and Byculla Schools (for each or for all,) is an assertion which speaks little for your Correspondent's experience on the subject. A strict Superintendent as well as Secretary, is necessary in those institutions. The accounts of a late Collector of the Byculla School proves it.

I am very much mistaken, should "Spectator's," plan ever be adopted, if the Committee of the Byculla School at least would not find themselves obliged to undertake that portion of the present Secretary's duties, which consists of the settlement of domestic disputes or grievances.

Your's obediently,
A SUBSCRIBER to the BYCULLAH SCHOOLS.

THE "COURIER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—The Bombay *Courier* has given us a desperate flourish upon "good order, correct principles, and the rights and practices of the British Constitution" and again upon "political precipices" Constitutional principles and British practice, and to afford a noble example to India for future occasions. Hear that ye Ditchers, who export nothing "from Bombay but Bombayan ideas" have we not our steam and our dander well up now? never venture to agree again with Foote, who remarked when he travelled through Devonshire that, the farther he journeyed West, the more he was convinced of the Bible truth that, the wise men came out of the East.

But Good Mr. *Courier*, you are too hard on us! "By my troth" says Touchstone "*we* that have good wits, have much to answer for—we shall be flouting; we cannot hold"—But, tho' you have poked a little fun at us, a word in your ear, if you please;—you may pile as many tall opaque big words as you like about your subject matter, to show that you dont know what you're writing about, but you wont hide it!—be easy Sir! be easy! digest your victuals, and sleep as soundly as the rascally musquitoes in July will let you; "good order, correct principles, and the rights and practices of the British Constitution" are tough articles, and not likely to be "tumbled over any political precipice" by any Bombay Committee, and will most probably remain just as they are, whether the Post Office Committee attend to your notable "suggestion for enlightening them" or consider them as I do, a clear case of

COURIER NO GO!

"S." AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir—So you now have, what you yourself call "the hardihood" to deny that the representations in the Theatre of Bombay were tainted with profanity and obscenity. Now, I am as sure that I have repeatedly heard the name of the Supreme Being profaned, sacred things ridiculed, and obscene allusions made on the Bombay Stage, as I am sure of any thing. But perhaps the best way to answer such contradictions as yours is to particularise. I cannot pretend to be so well read in play books as yourself, and therefore I cannot particularise so well as if I were—but I will do what I can. I remember then witnessing a play at Bombay (you will no doubt know to which I allude when I say that Charles the Second, and the Earl of Rochester were characters introduced in it) the general tendency of which was, to present the audience certain vices, which strike at the very root of female virtue, and consequently at domestic happiness and peace, as trifling foibles, or harmless pleasantries, things just to be laughed at. I remember witnessing another one of the merriest scenes of which was laid in Hell. What! has the Creator of mankind revealed to his creatures that there is a future state of endless bliss, and a future state of endless woe, that these or either of them, may be made the subject of the creature's merriment. But I can fancy your correspondent who signs himself "*Shakespear's Ghost*" again objecting that I "treat the subject with all the gravity of a Methodist." I confess that I have neither the ability nor the will to treat it with the levity of a Buffoon. Referring to the term "Methodist" let me remind you that it is much easier to bestow opprobrious epithets, than to produce sound arguments, and hence perhaps it is that your correspondents and yourself, tho' sadly deficient in the latter are liberal enough of the former. But since the term "Methodist" has been designed me, I will take it with all its opprobrium, claiming however at the same time the privilege of being allowed so far to act like one as to introduce a quotation bearing upon what I have written above from a book held in veneration by the people called "Methodists," a privilege to which I have the stronger claim after all the quotations we have had from play books.—"*Fools make a mock at Sin.*"

Bombay, 15th July 1840. S.

LONDON SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to request you to publish in tomorrow's Gazette the subjoined communication, recently received by them from the Secretary to the London Seamen's Hospital Society.

I am, Sir, Your Obt. Servt.
R. X. Murphy, Secy. C. C.

Chamber of Commerce, 16th July 1840.

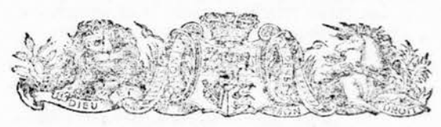
Seamen's Hospital Society, 74, King William Street, 23d May 1840.

Sir,—I have been duly honored by the receipt of your letters of the 30th November and 30th March—the last enclosing the first of a set of Bills at six months after sight upon Messrs. Finlay Hodgson & Co. for one hundred and twenty five pounds, being the amount subscribed by the Members of the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay for the benefit of this Institution.

The Committee of management have desired me to request that you will be pleased to convey their cordial thanks to the respective donors for their very liberal contributions; and they hope that the other Chambers of Commerce which have been applied to will follow the good example set by your Board.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Rd. Harley, *Secretary*,

R. X. Murphy, Esq. *Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.*



"*Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.*"

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, July 17, 1840.

Arrived July 15, Barque *John*, A. Smith, Master, from King George's Sound Western Australia 24th May, left Port Adelaide, South Australia 19th April; 16, Ship *Caledonia*, J. F. Burn, Master, from China 27th March and Singapore 19th May; Do. *Westmoreland*, W. Emery, Master, from New Castle 18th March; Do. Barque *Mary Gordon*, John Thomson, Master, from China 15th May and Anjeer 24th June.

An Inquest was held on Wednesday afternoon on the body of a young Woman, of the Banian caste, who was drowned in the well of a House in Nasdew Street, when a verdict was returned, found drowned.

In common with every humane heart, we feel quite relieved by the Bill against M. Gibbard being thrown out by the Grand Jury. We trust that his sufferings are now set at rest, and that in retirement he will be allowed to recover that serenity of mind which must have been cruelly disturbed, and exacerbated by such protracted minatory measures.

Letters from Sukkur of the 19th of June, state that the Troops there are to turn out in August to convoy provisions to the post of Kohan through the Murree Tribe of Beloochees, and after that commence a war with those who cut up Lieut. Clarke and the Seapoys of the 5th Regiment, with all this to do there is a sad scarcity of officers. The 23rd have only 1 Major, 1 Actg. Adjutant, 1 Acting Quarter Master, and a young officer who has just joined present, and one Captain on Detachment, the only officer with a whole wing. The 1st Grenadiers have 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Acting Adjutant, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Subaltern and a young officer newly arrived, one Captain and 1 Ensign on Detachment. The 5th are just as badly off. The Flank Company of the 23rd were to have gone out in August, but from having no officers, the Grenadiers take the tour of duty. In the 23rd Hospital for the last 24 hours, the Thermometer had not been below 105 deg. except for one hour about 3 P. M. and it is a fine large building. Yet for all this they are drilling recruits, the recruits who went up from Bombay started so late that 65 are weather bound in Cutch for the monsoon, and 14 died of Cholera in the Boats. The Steamers are going to take 6 Companies of the 2nd Grenadiers to reinforce! The Sukker brigade for the expedition against the Murrees, 2 Companies of H.M. 40th Regiment also come by the same opportunity. The Kahuns a tribe in our pay, and the hereditary enemies of the Murrees, will bring 10,000 men to hem them in on the North and West, and it is to be hoped a severe lesson will be given them and a stop be put to the continued harassing duty which the Troops in Scinde are constantly exposed to.

In consequence of the full report we have given of the case of Ensign Kane against the Commander of the Ship *Earl of Durham* we have been obliged to set aside many other interesting topics, knowing that this is a subject which will excite great interest among our Military friends as well as the Public in general. We trust the lessons lately read in the Supreme Court will insure a better system of treatment for young men coming out just from England from the Commanders of Vessels.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 15th July 1840.

There were no cases of particular interest this day.

At ½ past one o'clock, the Grand Jury entered the Court, and delivered the following address, which was read by the Clerk of the Crown.

In the case of the murder of the Captain and Chief Mate of the *Virginia*, the Grand Jury beg most respectfully to call the attention of your Lordship to the highly disgraceful and imprudent manner in which Ships leaving this port for Singapore, with Convicts are manned.—In this instance the Captain and Chief Mate were the only two Europeans on board, the Crew in all consisted of twenty four persons, four of whom were sick.—The Convicts sent on board numbered thirty six!!—The Grand Jury would beg to recommend that in future no Vessel be employed to convey Convicts, unless manned by Europeans or a strong Guard of Soldiers accompanying the same. When a vessel, the Crew of which are Natives, is employed.—*Here Sir* H. Roper, *stopped the reading of the address, and stated that he would not make the presentment public until after the trial of the parties now in custody for the murder of Captain Whiffen—owing to certain allusions to facts in the case, in the Presentment—but Mr. Montrion would pass over this subject and continue to read the next.* That the Grand Jury, from the evidence before them, were of opinion, that the thefts and plunders on the occasion of the late wrecks would not probably have been so numerous, had a sufficient body of Soldiers been posted on the spot, and had there been a directing authority, to whom all on the spot could have referred to, for orders.—The Grand Jury beg leave to draw the attention of your Lordship to a cause of very general complaint among the Residents of this Island, namely. The want of a Law or Ordinance to regulate the Numbers, Fares &c. of Palanquin Bearers, Owners of Boats, Buggy's, Hackeries, &c. who let out their conveyances for public hire,—and to recommend that a measure so much wanted for the convenience of the Public, be as soon as possible granted, to prevent the numerous impositions and grievous annoyances to which, they are now subjected.—The Grand Jury have reason to believe that for some time past an opinion has very generally prevailed that the salubrity of the Island has in the last few years been much affected, and cases of Fever become more numerous and frequent, than formerly, owing, it is thought, to the greatly increased plantation of Trees, the density of the Woods, and to quantities of water being confined in many of places in a stagnant and fœtid state.—The Grand Jury consider therefore this subject as most deserving of every enquiry, and meriting a full investigation by the Government.—The Grand Jury trust your Lordship will be pleased to bring these subjects to the consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

That Deputations from the Grand Jury had visited the Jail and House of Correction, both of which they found kept in a clean and orderly state,—no complaint had been preferred to them but of a trivial character, and which the Sheriff had promised them he would see remedied.

Sir H. Roper.—In reply stated, as regarded what had been mentioned concerning the Wrecks, he believed there was not a sufficiency of European Troops in the Garrison to have afforded a proper Guard—but that the Police force was ample, and he could not but ascribe negligence to the Magistrates, on that occasion.—He agreed with the Grand Jury as to the encreased vegetation, he might say the jungle on the Island,—the presentment would be handed up to the Government, from whom he doubted not an investigation would be instituted.—He considered also the want of a regulation for Hamauls, Boatmen, &c. was a real cause of complaint to the community, and concluded by congratulating the Grand Jury on the completion of their labours.

Crown Side.

Regina the Queen versus Robert Tindall and George Park.

For assault and false imprisonment.
Mr. Cochrane—Counsel for Prosecution.
Mr. Leech—Attorney for the Prosecution.
Mr. Howard—Counsel for the Defence.
Mr. Bainbridge—Attorney for the Defence.

Jurymen.

Mr. Thos. Smith,	Mr. John Thompson,
„ Murdoch McKenzie,	„ Cypriano de Mello,
„ L. C. Moore,	„ Thomas Phillips,
„ Jas. Lawless,	Damother Luxamonjee,
„ John Swanseger,	„ George Smith Collett,
" Edwin Willm. Miller,	„ Francis de Ramos.

Mr. Cochrane opened the case and stated that this was an indictment against the Captain and Mate for assaulting and imprisoning a young Cadet of the name of Kane, the facts of the case were shortly these, that he Kane and three other young Officers sailed from England for Bombay on the 29th of December 1839.—After touching at the Cape they arrived in the Indian ocean and on the 26th of May 1840, while at Dinner the circumstances occurred which gave rise to the present Indictment.—A young Officer of the name of Neale told the Cabin boy to take away a plate on which was a piece of fat Pork.—Now (observed Mr. C.) this Cabin lad had apparently an especial veneration for an ancient and approved axiom, the truth of which nobody would be hardy enough to dispute. That fingers were made before forks and the lad to shew his approval of it—takes up the Pork with his fingers and throws it out of the window—On this the following chaste and classical language was heard to fall from the lips of the Captain "you damned young whelps, I'll come and break the bloody heads of you."—Now it is not every one that can see the beauty of these expressions—nor is it immediately apparent whence he derived them.—A slight consideration will show the Jury whence they were procured.—It is quite clear that he could have got them from no common people—nor could he have procured such from any of those who are met with in the ordinary walks of life—Not even an intimacy with a Baron or a Viscount would have been sufficient to bestow upon him such graces of expression.—It must therefore inevitably have been an especial intimate acquaintance with Marquisses and Dukes, that

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

has gifted him with such felicity of diction.—But be this as it may—the observations fell strangely on the ear of Mr. Kane who not being used to such polished Society, proceeded to the Deck and remonstrated with the Captain on his applying such expressions towards them in the presence of his men—The Captain replied "D—n your eyes, I did not apply them to you, but to those who threw out the Pork"—Mr. Kane observed "that he certainly applied such expressions to them." The Captain on this said "if you make any noise here I'll send you to your Cabin."—Mr. Kane naturally irritated observed "that he dared not do such a thing," the Captain then ordered him to be taken to his Cabin.—The Mate then laid hold of Mr. Kane who broke from him and went near the Captain.—During this the other Cadets had come on Deck, and one of them observed to the Captain that he certainly had applied such expressions to them—Mr. Young speaking to the Captain said, "These are the promises you made to my father—these are the manners you learn from the Lords and the Dukes whose company you boast of."—Now if such evidence be true, you see at once gentlemen where this worthy Captain has derived his accomplishments—Whether it was this allusion to the great friends of the Captain that stirred his bile cannot be now discovered, but certain it is that he ordered Mr. Young to his Cabin.—He was taken off by the Mate who on returning observed "who's for it next—I think Mr. Kane should be the man." On this Mr. Kane begs him to mind his own business and not be interfering with him."—The Captain tells Mr. Kane not to speak in that manner to his Mate.—Mr. Kane then requests the Captain not to allow his Mate to interfere with his Passengers.—On this the Captain with an air which no Marquis, no Duke, and nothing but the Blood Royal could equal, exclaims "Take him away"—On this the Mate rushes at him—grapples him by the throaf, while the boatswain has hold of his legs. The Captain then comes and tears his hands from the rail by which he was holding.—On this the young lad indignant at such conduct gives the Captain a slap in the face.—And here Gentlemen commences the un-euglish part of the business.—The Mate who is a man of Herculean strength, while he was holding the young man cries out to the Captain—"hit him—hit him sir, don't be afraid"—on which the Captain strikes the boy three times on the face, and blackens one of his eyes.—On this they tear him down to his Cabin and confine him for sixteen days.—For this outrage the Defendants have been brought before you—and making every allowance for the due authority of a Captain, which I am the last to speak disrespectfully of, such an outrage ought not to be committed.—The learned Gentleman then proceeded to call the witnesses.

Mr. F. A. C. Kane, called into Court.—I'm a Cadet in the Hon'ble Company's service. I came out in the "*Earl of Durham*" as a passenger.—Robert Tindall was the Captain, George Park the Mate, these are the persons, (*identifying them in Court.*) The other Cadets, who came out with us were, J. Miller, G. Young and W. Neale, we touched at the Cape and thence came to Bombay. I recollect an occurrence taking place on the 16th June last. We were at the Cuddy Table at dinner. Miller, Young, and Neale, were sitting with me, the Captain had been sitting with us, he went on deck, dinner was not over at that time. Mr. Neale desired the Cuddy Boy to remove some fat pork from his plate,—the boy instead of changing plates took the pork in his fingers, and threw it out of the larboard Caddy window, when it was thrown out, the Captain called out from the poop. "You d—d young whelps, I'll come and break your b—y heads." I had just finished dinner and upon hearing the language, I got up immediately and went to the Captain, who was lying on the Hen Coop smoking,—and asked him, what he meant by swearing at us in that manner from his poop and before his men, he said, "D,—n your Eyes, "I didn't swear at you but those who threw the "fat out of the window." I told him, he meant to apply the expression to us, upon which he said "D—n "your Eyes, I'll send you to your Cabin, if you "make a noise here on deck." I told him, he dared not! About this time, my fellow Cadets came on deck, the Captain then desired his Chief Mate Park to take me down to my Cabin, the Mate got hold of me by the arm, but I got away from him, one of my fellow Cadets told the Captain that he did swear at us, and one of the other Cadets and Mr. Young said to the Captain, "These are the promises you "made to my father, *these are the manners you've "learned from Lords and Dukes, whose Company you "boast of,*" the Captain ran at and caught Young by the throat, and said he would send him to his Cabin. I was sitting near the Captain and advising him not to continue this disturbance, or he would get himself into a scrape, and added that he had better take care of himself, as I was perfectly well aware of what I had done and said. He replied, "this is quite "enough, do not say any more about it." The first officer, boatswain and Carpenter were called aft, and Young sent to his Cabin. Mr. Norman went up to Young and said, he would go with him to his Cabin. Mr. Norman put Mr. Young to his Cabin, and the Mate Park followed, when he saw Young put to his Cabin, he Parke returned, and said "who else is to be sent to his Cabin" the Captain said, "They are all pretty quiet now," the Mate replied, "You had be ter send Mr. Kane to his Cabin." Mr. Miller and Mr. Neale, Cadets, were present, Mr. Edwards, a Steerage passenger was also within hearing. I made no disturbance, I told the Mate to mind his own business and not to interfere with me.—The Captain said to me in a sharp manner "Do not speak to my Mate"—the Captain then waived his hand and said "take him away, take him away." I said, I will not go to my Cabin, the Mate called the Carpenter, Boatswain and second Mate and threaten'd to put me in Irons. I got hold of the railing of the poop and was sitting on the Hen Coop. I kicked out my legs to try and keep the Mate off who was running in, the Mate Park, ran and caught me by the throat, the Boatswain had hold of one of my legs, the Carpenter was standing behind the Boatswain, but I do not know if he had hold of me or not, the poop was not four feet from the Quarter Deck, the Captain was struggling with me to get my hands off the railing, they were taken off, and I succeeded at last in getting my right hand out of the grasp of the Captain, and struck him a blow on his face. The Mate Park called out, "Hit him Sir, Hit him, he hit you this time." The Boatswain and Mate had hold of me, the Carpenter standing behind, the Captain struck me three blows on the face, they left a mark, and made one of my eyes black, I was taken to my Cabin, the Chief Mate pulled me by my legs down the companion ladder, I was forced into my Cabin and kept there 16 days until we came into Harbour, I was not permitted to leave my Cabin, the Captain and the Mate Park threatened to have my door nailed up if I opened it again, I opened it three times, he said I was not allowed to leave my Cabin, I came out of my Cabin once, one of the Cadets said, there were breakers a head, and that the Captain appeared to be in a great fright, the Captain said his reckoning was 45 miles from land, I went on deck, Neale, Young, Miller and Edwards, a Steerage pasassenger were standing near the Hen Coop, I went up to them., the Captain came on deck at this time, this was 10 or 11 days after my imprisonment, the Captain spoke to me and stared and started at me when he saw me on deck, and I said I took the liberty to come on deck as I heard the Ship was in danger" he waived his hand and said "not at all, not at all," and made signs for me to go down to my Cabin, I went down, I had a small scuttle to my Cabin, there were two small windows in front of the poop, and a skylight to the Cuddy, thro' which the air could come; the Shutters to the windows were nailed up, they used to be open before my confinement, during my confinement they were nailed up, one was opened the next day, there was a Cabin Boy, ho is aged 18. He was the only servant in attendance.

Cross Examined by—Mr. Howard, I was told the Shutters were closed, I saw one of them closed, I did not see the others closed, It was opened the next day, I could not tell if they were nailed. You could not tell that unless you were on deck, I was not allowed to come into the Cuddy. I could see through the door, I opened it the next day,—I could not stand the heat in my Cabin,—I got up in the middle of the night and opened it. I found it so warm, because we were becalmed, When I wanted to speak to the Captain,—was immediately after I was taken to my Cabin,—I was going to ask him what I was sent to my Cabin for,—when I opened my Cabin door in the night time, I did not go to see if the Shutters were nailed.———There was a skylight over the Cuddy, in a line with a part of my Cabin,—the door opened into the Cuddy,—I am Seventeen years and six months old,—I'm a Cadet, we are called Supernumerary Ensigns or Cadets,—I've left school for some time, twelve months before I went on board in December last.—I have not been at Addiscombe, I was under a Tutor up to the time I left home nearly two months before I went on board.—Mr. Young is just seventeen.—Mr. Miller is not twenty.—Mr. Neale is not seventeen.—The Captain said he was twenty two, twenty three, twenty four,—He had three birth-days on board,—not to me, did he say, he was more than twenty four,—he celebrated his birth-day once in the Downs.—We had no passengers of great age or experience.—I was never on good terms with the Captain, I thought he was not a fit associate for any of us, *he said, "he had associated with Lords and Dukes"*—he had very often been in the habit of swearing at us.—It was a practice with him.—I am quite satisfied I never swore in return.—We might have laughdat him among ourselves, we never did it openly, none of the others mimicked him to his face, I don't recollect any instance in which he was mimicked to his face.—I called the Mate a numskull from my Cabin when I was forced in—there were no bad epithets used before it.—I say most positively I never used the expression "you d——d numskull"—I might have called to Mr. Miller from my Cabin,——We called the ship Searborough when the Ship used to go on well, I used to say Huzza for Old Scar,—I dare say, I said, Did'nt I hit Old Tindall a dig in the Chops, I was in my Cabin,—I don't know if I said it to any one in particular.——I may have said this.—I had the door closed more than one day.——I could not bear to have my clothes on.—My Cabin was closed only the first day.—I was obliged to pass through the Cuddy, I was confined to my Cabin, and therefore could not sit in the Cuddy. Two or three days after, a note was sent to Mr. Young to say if he behaved himself, he might leave his Cabin.—No such note was sent to me.—On the Sunday following I was sent to my Cabin.—On the Tuesday the Captain sent a note to me to say, If I apologised to him for striking him and insulting his Mate,—I might leave my Cabin, but not otherwise,—I sent an answer to say, if I came on deck there would be another row and I should be turned to my Cabin again.—The Captain would have forced me.—I knew the Captain well,—I have been on board his ship for six months.—When at dinner the next day, the Captain gave the boy my dinner and told him to take it to me.—I know it was meant that I was to be kept in my Cabin about a month—Before when Mr. Neal was confined to his Cabin, then the Captain went to Mr. Neal, and told him he might leave his Cabin, "If he behaved himself" knowing of these two instances and the Captain's general character, I knew I could not leave my Cabin before the note came,—the Captain forced me to my Cabin, when I came on Deck.—He stared at me,—and I said—what I have previously mentioned,—waiving to the Companion ladder, as if saying, go down—I went.—There was a Boy on board by the name of John Sedmon,—we were in the habit of joking with this boy,—I did not admit him to any familiarity,—I used to joke with him now and then.—I did not lark with him.—When the Captain said "I think they're quiet now," he addressed the Mate, he said "I think Mr. Kane ought to be the next." I told him not to interfere with me, he spoke of me in my presence to the Captain. Any one would have been annoyed with the treatment, the Captain spoke in as sharp a manner as I did. I think the words were "don't speak to my Mate," when I was laid hold, of the Mate threaten'd to put me in Irons and shook his fists in my face. I did not kick him before he spoke, he rushed in on me, saying over and over again. "*We'll put him in Irons.*" I kicked out and might have kicked him, His words were not, "Sir, there are Irons in this Ship." If I called him Buffaloe head. It was after I was imprisoned not before,; I did not call from my Cabin to mimick the Mate when confined.

Re-examined. I have seen the Cuddy Boy in the Court to-day.

By the Court. I and my companions may have mimicked the Captain and Mate amongst ourselves during the voyage. I have caught the Captain listening to what we were saying, I can't say he came there to listen.—*Witness here withdraws.*

W. A. Neale, Examined.—I'm a Cadet in the Company's service. I was a passenger on board the "Earl of Durham," I remember being at dinner on the 26th May. I recollect something taking place that day, I was at dinner. I had some Salt pork and rice. I could get nothing else to eat, the Boy threw the Pork out of the Cuddy window and I heard the Captain make use of the language, before mentioned. Here Witness so fully cerroborates the statement made by Mr. Kane, that we do not consider it necessary to recapitulate it) Mr. Howard, Cross examined this witness, but elicited nothing fresh.

James George Norman (late 2nd officer) now employed on board one of the Steamers, stated to the same effect and deposed that when the Captain struck Mr. Kane, his head was down and his feet up, he was thus carried along to his Cabin, "the chief officer said," If you do not remain in your Cabin, I'll order the Carpenter to nail the Door up.

Cross examined by Mr. Howard. I was not particularly good friends with the Cadets, they never to my knowledge objected to me as fit company, they were not in the habit of bringing me Wine or Spirits from the Cuddy, I take my Wine like any other gentleman, I do not recollect being found tipsy one night. I did not hear of it the next morning, certainly the Cadets never brought me wine from the cuddy. I don't know if Mr. Kane heard me refuse to take him to his Cabin.

By the Court. I never quarreled with Captain Tindall, I came into his Ship with the intention of leaving. Here the case for the prosecution closes.

DEFENCE.

Mr. Howard appeared for the Defendants and in a very ingenious speech defended his clients to the utmost, and we only regret that our meagre report will give little idea of the learned Counsels argument. He began nearly as follows:

"Not all my learned friends bland solemnities have been able to give a grave character to "this case. Here are a parcel of Boys just escaped "from School, who begin by joking, go on to "quarrelling, and end by getting a black eye." A ship is not be considered as an Hotel and even if it was, the method employed of changing the Plates and Dishes by ejecting some from the window was to say the least indecorous, and would not be allowed by any respectable Hotel keeper. The language used was excited by extreme irritation & provocation, and I am not here to apologize for it Under the circumstances it was not astonishing that violent language had been used. The gentlemen of the Jury should remember they are trying the Captain and Mate of this Vessel and it is not unnatural to suppose the Cadets had not been very measured in their language, and after all the words was scarcely matter for a moment's consideration. The other Cadets came forward, the Defendant was highly irritated at a presumed slight to him as Commander of the Vessel and found himself boarded by a parcel of Boys—It is all very well to talk this matter over in a quiet room, but at the moment of quarrel and the heat of passion, the case is widely different, besides the young man in the first instance addresses the Captain. The fact is the prosecutor brought this all on himself, one remark led to another, one retort produced another aggravation, stirred up passion on all sides and hence this transaction. With regard to the actual blows given, they were occasioned by the evidence of prosecutors own conduct. He first kicks the Mate and then hits the Captain a blow, and glories in the affair saying "Did not I give old Scarboro' a good dig in the chops? The cause was but trumpery and would have been much better out of Court. Looking at the time of year, the danger of Shipwreck &c. it will be seen that it was no joke for a Commander of a Vessel to be irritated by disputes with Boys, and it was high time for him to exert his authority in the marked way he did. The letter too and reply spoke for themselvss. My Learned friend has stated that the air was excluded from the cuddy but there is nothing to show that any windows or scuttles were fastened to annoy the prosecutor. There was nothing to prove the confinement, and as to its alledged length it was the consequence of prosecutors own obstinacy who chose to remain a prisoner in his Cabin in order to get up a grievance. From all the evidence it clearly appears that if the prosecutor Mr. Kane had not in the first instance interfered in a matter that did not concern him, nothing of the nature of what had occurred would have taken place, and after all there was no evidence to shew that the blow alledged to have been given was violent or attended with any ill consequence which was extraordinary as three violent blows on the face were said to have been given by the Defendant.

SENTENCE.

Sir Henry Roper summed up with great ease, clearness and ability, he stated that the authority quoted with respect to Passengers and in regard to seamen, was not relevant except in cases when conduct tended to excite mutiny. There appeared nothing in this case to justify the conduct of the defendant on which he animadverted severely.

The Jury retired and were out more than an hour and returned with a verdict of guilty, but with a recommendation for merey to the Court.

Sir Henry Roper said "I confess I do not agree with you, the defendants conduct was totally uncalld for, he appears to have turned on the cadets like a wild animal. I am inclined however on your recommendation to pass a more modified sentence than I had intended. A great trust was reposed in you Mr. Tindall and it was not for you to indulge in blasphemous expressions. You should have refrained from exercising tyranny, but you indulged in foul language, and when remonstrated with, should not have taken any notice of it, but you went from bad to worse, you became violent, and while the Prosecutor was held, struck him 3 times Of course no apology was due to you. Had it been for the recommendation of the Jury, I should have put a heavy fine on you viz. of 1000 Rupees with imprisonment for 14 days, as it is, the Court, sentence you to be fined 400 Rupees. You Mr. Park ought to have moderated the feelings of your superior, but instead of mollifying urged him on, you are sentenced to be imprisoned one week and fined 50 Rupees.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

THE LONDON AND CALCUTTA DEVILS.

We observe that a new piece has been produced at one of the English Metropolitan theatres, entitled, the *Devil in London*; and are sorry to say that the *Devil in Calcutta* has been enacted of late with great success in this metropolis. Scarcely a day elapses, that we do not receive an account of a daring robbery committed in or near this city—and it is a remarkable fact that the near neighbourhood of the principal thannas is generally fixed upon as the scene of the very interesting farce, which has had such an extraordinary run. There is an old proverb, which says, "The nearer to Church the further from God;" and we now have a new one, which may be conveyed in the same sort of phraseology—"The nearer the thanna, the further from security." The fact is, that the thannadars, &c., as was observed not long ago by a cotemporary, are so exceedingly active, that they are always going their rounds, but like horses or oxen in a mill (the greatest of round-goers) they always go their rounds blind-fold. They are "more than sand-blind, high gravel blind"—no wonder, in this dusty weather—but the dust, which blinds them is, we fear, gold-dust, though they are "all honorable men," and blindness of this kind is incurable. Be that as it may, these effectual policemen, who are always going their rounds, contrive *not* to see a prodigious quantity of street robbery. It would be useless we know, to utter a word against the Indian Police system, as everybody knows that it is all but perfection itself perfected. It is the system, which we are inclined to panegyrize and have panegyrized, but what need.

To gild refined gold—to paint the lily,
Or throw a perfume on the violet.

Harkaru, July 2.

SAILOR'S HOME.

We remark that the Sailor's Home Institution has been removed to the spacious premises occupied by Mr. Drummond in Dhurrumtollah.

This arrangement, we imagine, is one which the Directors ought never to have sanctioned. The many disgraceful scenes that are now to be daily witnessed in and about Bow Bazar, can hardly be tolerated;—and now we have an establishment of the description that the Sailor's Home notoriously is, brought into a respectable and quiet portion of the city, to the annoyance of the neighbouring inhabitants, and the great depreciation of property. Had one of the Directors been domiciled near the house chosen for the institution, we doubt not, but that he would have efficiently remonstrated against the locality now adopted. The distance too from the river ought to have been considered a serious obstacle to the fixing upon Dhurrumtollah as the site of the establishment. We sincerely hope that our remarks may lead the Committee to reconsider their present determination, for, the sooner the Sailor's Home is removed from the very centre of the city—the better. Dr. Mitchell is, we understand, desirous of renting the premises, and the members of the Committee, if they at all consider the convenience of the public, ought immediately to close with the Doctor's proposal.—*Comml. Adver, July 2.*

BOMBAY AND MADRAS EXTRAS.

With the exception of one English paper of the date of April 30th, we have at present no further intelligence than is given in the *Bombay* and *Madras Extras*. These offer but few topics deserving lengthened comment, because, as we said in our Extra this morning, we shall make no observations on the China Debate, or on the Report of the House of Commons on the East India Company's Petition until we have the full particulars before us

In the absence of those there is but one subject of sufficient importance to require an editorial remark, because we abstain from the less prominent topics in order that we may make room for a greater amount of the Overland intelligence. That one topic is the progress making by the two Steam Companies. The effect is evidently in operation which we anticipated: the divided efforts have paralized both. The Eastern Steam Navigation (Precursor) Company had a meeting on the 28th of April, and they confess by their acts that they cannot set on—"it was thought advisable to await the next mail!" "Beyond all doubt, says the same report, the Comprehensive Scheme has been materially prejudiced by divisions of interest, both here and in India, and it is quite certain that unless there be a complete re-union of parties, the project will be yet more seriously damaged, if not completely defeated!"—Thus writes—his is the recorded opinion of—the Precursor's own organ—and we ask, in the name of all India, with these facts and convictions staring them in the face—will the Precursors persist in binding down the apple of discord? The Government, it will be seen, cannot trust to parties divided among themselves. It has declared that it will "take measures for an impartial consideration of the subject." The East India Company are similarly keeping aloof from such divided parties, and in the mean time both the Government and the Company are building Steamers of the largest class—they are contracting with the St. George and Peninsular Steam Companies for the conveyance of the Mails to Alexandria in fifteen days, and if our two rival Companies do not quickly agree it is not even *improbable* that we shall have the same or other Companies with a line of Steamers plying between this and Suez! A complete example of the fable of the two cocks, who let the worm be eaten up by a sparrow whilst they were fighting for it!

This is no imaginary event, for we have now before us a letter from our correspondent dated May the 4th, from which we extract the following:

"A new plan for carrying the Overland Mail of India to Alexandria is just put into my hands—it proposes to leave London via the Southampton Railway at 8 o'clock in the evening—and be on board a first class Steamer at that port by ½ past 11—to sail at 12 o'clock, and by not stopping, except at Gibraltar, to be at Alexandria nearly if not quite as soon as per the French Mail via Marseilles. By the use of *Iron* Boats, be assured this will be done, for the speed of these far exceeds that of the old wooden boats, not only on the Thames but on the Ocean—There is one now running between Ipswich and London, made of this material, which has several times done the entire distance at the rate of 16 miles an hour. and there is a small boat which professes to run to Gravesend in an hour (25 miles)—boats of this kind are not only built sharper, but they bear a greater pressure through the water—do not vibrate, and are safer."—*Courier, July 2.*

European Intelligence.

Wreck and Rescue of a Perishing Crew—We regret to have to announce the total wreck of the barque "Arcturus," belonging to Mr. Holt, of Whitby, and bound from Siarra Leone to Sunderland, with a valuable cargo of oak. On Sunday morning last, when the vessel was off Hurteliff Foot, the wind rose to a gale from the north east, and the pilot in charge of her bore down for the Tees, under the mistaken idea, it would seem, that he was entering the port of Sunderland. In the attempt to take the river the vessel missed the channel, and struck upon a sand bank called the South Gare. The perlious condition of those on board was immediately observed by the pilots and fishermen of Redcar, who lost no time in getting out the life-boat, and dragging it, with the assistance of horses, to the Tees' mouth. After contending for some time with the sea, which was breaking with tremendous force between the vessel and the shore—a distance of nearly half a mile—the crew of the life boat had the satisfaction to rescue the ship's company, consisting of twelve men, the captain's wife, maid servant, and three small children (the youngest only eight weeks old) from a watery grave.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 5, FORBES' STREET BY A. WILLARD,